

the most excellent  
for all the aches  
of the fluids, arises  
few bottles of Ken-  
nedy's Liniment.  
used by an inflam-  
mation of the rectum  
and a sudden re-  
lief of Kennedy's  
Liniment.  
the rectum—causing  
the rectum—caused by Kennedy's  
Liniment.

The Temptation—cured by  
Kennedy's Liniment.

Face and Infant-  
antile Liniment.

Roxbury, Mass.

W. KIRKMAN, Esq.  
Druggist, general  
agent.

OFFICE.

Pamphlet  
Business Cards  
Visiting Cards,  
Shop Bills,  
Circular Notes,  
Bank Checks,  
Town Blanks,  
Labels, &c., &c.

37th

COTTON.

forming the com-  
munity of W. A. Drew,  
and C. R.

Beds, Lounge  
Seats.

Harness, and for  
transportation, and  
feathers for under-  
pads, have a ma-  
tress.

beds direct from  
the Mill at 2cts. per  
lb.

on REPOSE.

WHERE,  
immonials which might  
be in constant use for  
BIRCHES, AUGUSTA,  
CO. E. COOMBS, G.  
372

PANY,

Augusta.

P. Shaw, Portland,  
Shelby, Portland,  
Robert, Boston.

the amount of  
the designed to meet  
the number of men  
at a price less  
than run the hazard

small risks, not  
run risk. It has been  
made to be made to  
Post Office, Augsta

WILLIAMS, Secy.

484

Augusta, Me.,  
at prices

FAMILY FLOUR,

etc. Also

flour and

FISH.

DAPS—Crane's Soda,  
and Candies all sizes,

counts to suit

FLOUR MILL

5

of Magic Compound,

Palmyra Balsam,

in Candy, Turnip,

and other

Treacle, Hunter's Syrup,

and Syrup. Their

own Elixirs, Wood's

Syrup, Dr. Miller's

Curcuse, Dr. L. Morris,

and Philip R.

Curcuse, Dr. J. W.

W. Duguet, Dr.

W. A. Augsta, Me.

signs,

Coal, for sale low for

T. & BRADBURY.

42

DR SURGEON

Augusta, Me.

P. M. 12 A. M. 16

TUPE.

Newspaper, with

part of the animal

or sale at the Maine

cloth, each \$1.25.

MAN & DAUBOIS

signs,

Coal, for sale low for

T. & BRADBURY.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN

## Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

### The War News of the Week.

No event of a striking and decisive character in connection with the movements of our armies has taken place for the last two weeks. It is the lull which precedes the storm. All the indications point to a great battle to be fought for the possession of Memphis and the entire control of the lower Mississippi. The rebel forces under Beauregard, Polk, Pillow, Cheatham, &c., are concentrating in large numbers at Corinth, Mississippi, situated at the extreme northeastern corner of the State, on the line of the railroad connecting Memphis with Charleston, and furnishing two distinct railroad lines of communication with Richmond. The rebel force already assembled is said to be nearly 100,000. The position is represented to be naturally calculated for successful defense, and it has been strengthened by entrenchments of the most extensive and formidable character. At the latest accounts our army numbering perhaps 75,000 troops, under Gen. Grant, was encamped at Savannah, on the Tennessee river, and had just been joined by the advance of Gen. Buell's division which left Nashville on the 25th ult. This accession would swell our forces to something like an equality with that of the enemy. It is stated that Gen. Halleck is to take command in person. The main bodies of the two armies are encamped within fifteen miles of each other, and the pickets are in halting distance. The imminent preparations for the conflict indicate that it will be a desperate and decisive one. Not many days can elapse before the result will be known.

Meanwhile our forces elsewhere are not idle. A large portion of the army of the Potowmack have within the past two weeks been concentrating near Fortress Monroe, for a movement which will probably result in the evacuation of Norfolk and hasten the rebel stampede from Richmond itself.

Not much progress has apparently been made in the attack upon Island No. 10. The object is undoubtedly to be finally accomplished by strategical operations, which at the critical moment will compel its evacuation. Some gallant exploits by the brave seamen and soldiers under Com. Foote's command are given in our record of the war. The midnight landing at one of the enemy's batteries and spiking all his guns; the attack upon and capture of Union City by Col. Buford; the running of the gauntlet of the enemy's batteries by the gun boat Carondelet; the shelling of the great rebel floating battery and disabling her from offensive operations again very soon, are among the stirring events which have given variety and interest to the contest of the Mississippi river.

P. S. It will be seen by our despatches to-day that Gen. Pope has succeeded in crossing with his forces to the Tennessee side of the river, additional gunboats and transports having reached him from above. The Island is now invested both above and below and its fate must be decided in a very short time.

**THE NEW TAX BILL.** The principal business before Congress for several weeks past has been the consideration of the Tax Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, an abstract of which has been already published by us. The work of revising the provisions of the bill has been industriously followed up in Committee of the Whole of the House, until hardly one of its original features has been left untouched. The bill as amended was reported to the House on Friday last. Among the most important amendments made are the following:

The manufacturer of illuminating gas not above 50,000 cubic feet per month, shall pay 50 cents per thousand cubic feet.

The tax of five cents per gallon on crude oil or tar, and other bituminous substances used for a like purpose, and on crude petroleum or rock oil, is stricken out. Mr. Morrill's original bill contained an excise duty, to be subject to a duty of eight cents.

Scripted, or mixed with any other material, or prepared in any way to be sold as whiskey, are to pay 50 cents per gallon, and 50 cents per pound, or, on any other name, 30 cents per gallon, on the basis of first proof, and so on in proportion on any greater strength.

The tax on ground coffee and all preparations of which forms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, is reduced from one cent to three mills per pound.

Ground mustard and sugar are each taxed one cent a pound.

The committee struck out the tax of three cents a pound on tobacco leaf or stem unmanufactured, and increased the tax from five to ten cents a pound on caskets, and on gun barrels, and on any persons or corporations who manufacture or sell any of the articles at eight or on demand, except bank checks, drafts or orders under \$50, shall pay two cents a day.

**THE MAINE CAVALRY.** This regiment, which on its first arrival at Washington was stationed at Upton's Hill Virginia, near Fall's Church, to guard the military property there, has since been ordered into active service. Its precise destination is not proper to state. When the regiment passed through New York on its way to Washington, Col. Allen was taken sick, and the last accounts remained in that city, unable to join his command.

**SUICIDE IN MACHIAS.** The Republican newspaper of Machias, Maine, states that the widow of the late Rev. W. Wood of that town, committed suicide by throwing herself into the river near the new bridge. She left the house at 6 o'clock in the morning, and was discovered at 11 o'clock floating in the water some distance down river. She was supposed to have been partially insane. She was about 45 years old.

The following amendment in relation to marine and inland insurance was made:

Where the amount insured does not exceed a thousand dollars, the premium shall be twenty-five cents, when more than a thousand, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, the tax shall be fifty cents, and when exceeding five thousand dollars, one dollar.

The following amendment was also made to mortgage:

Where the amount insured does not exceed five thousand dollars, one cent; and where exceeding five thousand dollars, one cent, or, for any number more than five cents per cent.

The clause relating to the entry of goods, wares or merchandise at any Custom House, either for consumption or warehousing, is amended so as to read: "Where the value does not exceed \$100, one cent; \$100 and more, not more than \$500, 50 cents, and above \$500, 10 cents."

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### Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

In the constitutional exercise of the power of Congress, a bill passed the Senate of the United States, on Thursday last, by a vote of 29 to 14 to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The bill was introduced by Senator Morrill of Maine, and its provisions fully explained and enforced by him in the long and interesting debate which preceded its adoption. The original bill provided a compensation to loyal owners of the District, averaging not more than \$300 to each slave, the relative value of the slaves to be determined by commissioners appointed under the act. The sum of one million dollars was appropriated for the purpose. Subsequently an amendment was proposed by Mr. Browning of Illinois, fixing the larger payment for each slave at \$500, one half of which was to be paid to the loyal owner, and the other half to be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, and paid by him to such persons emancipated under the act as voluntarily consented to remove beyond the limits of the United States. The object of the amendment was to encourage and provide for the colonization of the emancipated slaves of the district. The Senate agreed to the amendment. An additional appropriation was however made of \$100,000 in aid of voluntary emigration. The bill passed the Senate substantially as originally reported, some minor amendments having been adopted, with reference to its practical operation.

The following is the vote upon final passage:

Yeas—Moors, Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collier, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Haines, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kentucky, Morris, Penruddick, Sherman, Seward, Titus, Trumbull, Wade, Wilmet, and Wilson of Massachusetts—29.

Nays—Moore, Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDonald, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Starko, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—14.

It is estimated that the present slave population of the District will not exceed fifteen hundred, the description of property having been rapidly diminishing since the commencement of the rebellion. One-fourth of the number are under ten years of age, and one-eighth over sixty. Reckoning the appraised value of these two classes at \$150 each, and the value of slaves formed from both metals was so large as to render it unfit for general domestic use." He mentions that Dr. Dana discovered that the Merrimac river would corrode galvanized tubes.

We quote the facts of this analysis because in common with many others we have thought that the instances of water corroding galvanized tubes, when they were used for pumps or aqueducts, were much more rare than they appear to be. We have known lead to be productive of ill health to those who used the water which ran through it to drink, and for general culinary purposes. It is now proved that zinc is not a protector. What shall we do?

We know. Gutta percha and some of its compounds have been highly recommended, and where nothing else is used than gutta percha, or gutta percha and sulphur and some of the earths, it is probably safe as far as health is concerned, and that is the first thing to be considered. Good sound pine logs, for common aqueducts are safe; so also are hydraulic cement tubes. Where they can be well buried they are also very durable.

**TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE AMONG THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN.** Fears have been entertained for some weeks past for the safety of a large number of fishing vessels which had not been heard from since the terrible gale of February 24th and 25th last. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that fifteen vessels belonging in Gloucester Mass., and engaged in winter fishing on the Banks were lost during that disastrous gale with their entire crews. The Gloucester Advertiser publishes a list of the vessels, together with the names of those on board. At the time of the terrible gale there were about seventy sail, anchored in close proximity to each other. Not having sufficient warning of the blow, they were unable to heave up, and it is expected that the missing vessels came in collision with each other and went down with all on board. In the above gale fifteen vessels were lost, with their entire crews, and two, the Baroldine and Quickstep, were abandoned and their crews rescued by in-bound bound vessels. The value of vessel property lost amounts to about \$75,000, on which there is an insurance of \$50,637; one vessel was uninsured. Number of men lost this season is one hundred and thirty-eight, causing seventy widows and one hundred and forty-seven orphans.

Contributions are being taken up in all the principal seaport towns of New England. Messrs. George G. and Chas. H. Hathaway of Bangor, have collected \$125 for the benefit of these sufferers.

**THE GLOUCESTER SUFFERERS.** An appeal has been made to the benevolence by a committee of the citizens of Gloucester, Mass., on behalf of those made widows and orphans by the recent disastrous losses among the fishing fleet of that town. During the months of January and February twenty-two vessels were lost, sixteen of them with their entire crews, leaving seventy-five widows and one hundred and sixty-three orphans.

Amount expended for City Liquor Agency, \$2,070 79; amount received, \$4,960 57; value of liquors, &c., on hand, \$1,055 82. It is noted in a note to the Treasurer's Report that the net profits of the Agency, including the property on hand for the time it has been in operation, 3 years and 4 months, are \$4,254 93.

The abilities of the city of every description are stated at \$10,419 05; resources from uncollected taxes, cash, &c., \$10,376 64. Debt of the city property not included in the above statement of resources, \$15,803 71.

To BE REHELD. The block of stores on Water street, owned by Hon. Reed Williams, and the widow of the late Thos. Smith, and destroyed by fire of Feb. 22d, are to be rebuilt. Workmen are now employed in taking down the walls and removing the debris of the fire, preparatory to laying the foundations of the new building. The block will be built in the most substantial manner, three stories in front and four in rear. It will be much larger than the former structure, extending some ten feet farther back, and so covering the additional space of twenty feet heretofore used as a passage way north of the old building and running to the river. We learn also that the brick block adjoining, now occupied by Robinson & Mulliken, and M. G. Brooks, and owned by Mr. Williams, is to be taken down and new stores erected in its place in uniform style with the building above described. It is a great pity that the entire place extending north to the Kennebec bridge is not to be included in these projected improvements. Negotiations for the purchase of the property for this purpose have failed in consequence of the impracticable terms insisted upon by the present owner.

It is understood that the Post Office is to be removed to its old position, and fitted up with a view to the better accommodations of the public and the transaction of business than formerly.

**STEAMBOATS ON THE KENNEBEC.** The Kennebec River is the great show ground last March at Island Falls, Aroostook county. She had been on a visit to her sister, and when within half a mile of her home, lost her way. She was not missed until the 13th, four days afterward, when her brother found her carpet bag in his shingle camp in a cedar swamp. The neighbors immediately turned out in search, and finally found the body, and in a standing position. The unfortunate lady had divested herself of a great part of her clothing, as it impeded her progress through the snow.

**THE FRANKLIN PATRIOT** states that business is reviving in Farmington. The railroad depot is full of freight and teams loaded with merchandise are constantly moving to and from the cars. Without a doubt Farmington will be isolated from the rest of mankind at this season of the year.

It is understood that the Post Office is to be removed to its old position, and fitted up with a view to the better accommodations of the public and the transaction of business than formerly.

**MEMPHIS.** The Memphis Daily Journal is the great show ground last March at Island Falls, Aroostook county. She had been on a visit to her sister, and when within half a mile of her home, lost her way. She was not missed until the 13th, four days afterward, when her brother found her carpet bag in his shingle camp in a cedar swamp. The neighbors immediately turned out in search, and finally found the body, and in a standing position. The unfortunate lady had divested herself of a great part of her clothing, as it impeded her progress through the snow.

**PERISHED IN THE STORM.** Mrs. Lucy Ann Hasty perished in the great snow storm last March at Island Falls, Aroostook county. She had been on a visit to her sister, and when within half a mile of her home, lost her way. She was not missed until the 13th, four days afterward, when her brother found her carpet bag in his shingle camp in a cedar swamp. The neighbors immediately turned out in search, and finally found the body, and in a standing position. The unfortunate lady had divested herself of a great part of her clothing, as it impeded her progress through the snow.

**IN LESS THAN EIGHT AND NINTH REGIMENTS.** The following comprises a list of the deaths in the 8th and 9th Maine Regiments, since the sailing of the Pork Royal expedition from Fortress Monroe in October last:

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.** —Briggs Phillip H., private, Co. C, Hilton Head, Nov. 10, 1861; Hibbard George H., private, Co. F, Nov. 17; Trafton Hiram M., private, Co. F, Nov. 14; Hurler James B., private, Co. G, Dec. 22; Hinckley Charles, band, Dec. 24; Richardson John A., private, Co. A, Jan. 4, 1862; Taylor Jacob, private, Co. H, Jan. 6; Lunt William H., private, Co. I, Jan. 22; Phillips George, private, Co. G, Feb. 8; Martin Eric, private, Co. G, Dec. 3; Tibbitts Jonathan, private, Co. G, March 7.

**NINTH REGIMENT.** —Col. Edward H., private, Co. A, Hilton Head, Nov. 10, 1861; Hibbard George H., private, Co. G, Dec. 15; Tibbitts Jonathan, private, Co. G, March 7.

**DEATHS IN THE EIGHTH AND NINTH REGIMENTS.** The following is the list of the deaths in the 8th and 9th Maine Regiments, since the sailing of the Pork Royal expedition from Fortress Monroe in October last:

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN

## Poetry.

DEAD:

The seasons were their ancient dance  
The rents old, and the roofs new,  
The sun still shone through day and dark,  
Regardless of our joys or woes!

Still up the breazy western slopes  
The rosy morn, the purpled town,  
Bent lowing to their gleeful soil,  
And sweep the gieful harvest down:

Still, when the slanting sunlight glits  
The hills, and his sisters-in-law him,  
Chants the lone blitster from the brake  
With melancholy voice alone:

But still all the more tracks  
Still round the house she lovel,

The sun still sets its rich glow,  
The sunbeams popples burst and fall

Beneath the silent autumn woods:

Still round her hatted person, not  
In the shade of the sheltered crevices,  
The Jasmin clings, with pale, and wither'd leaves:

No touch of change! I close my eyes—  
I hear the rustling of her dress;

I hear her footstep on the floor;

I feel her breath upon my brest;

Down, phantom of the buried past!  
Down, or my heavy heart must break.

## Our Story-Teller.

### EMELIAN THE FOOL.

The tale of Emelian, of which we here give a version, is highly popular among the peasantry of Russia, and is told by them at their merrymakings from the upper shores of the Gulf of Finland to the Ural Mountains. It bears some resemblance to the tale "Aladdin," the picture playing in the Russian language. The same parts as the story in Arabic one, and it is by no means impossible that both tales are derived from the same myth. But from whatever source the story of Emelian may have sprung, the manner in which it is wrought is essentially Russian, and from it, as here rendered, the English reader may form a better idea of the way of life, and the feelings of the people of Russia, than from any of the common books of travel in Russia. Emelian is represented as a fool, but there is much in what he says and does common to the Russian myth in general. He lives in the bushes, or cabin, upon the petech, or stove, and when told to get up, says: "What shall I get up for?—Muie zdes topo, i benies—'tis warm here, and I may stay." He makes the mistake of mistaking the most prominent feature of whose character are a want of warmth and a hatred of exertion, though, when he chooses to get up and rouse himself, he is capable of very great things, can outwit the tohero himself, bear hunger and fatigue better than any other man, and contend even with the Briton at the game of the bayonet. The tale is as follows:

In a certain village lived a majik, or, you may say, who was a majik, yet he was not the third was a fool, who was called Emelian. When the good man had reached an extreme old age, he called all his sons to him, and said: "Dear children, I feel that I have not long to live; I therefore leave you house and cattle, which you will divide in equal portions. I also leave you money: a hundred rubles, and each son, after he has died, and his children, having given him a decent funeral, lived comfortably. After a little time, the brothers of Emelian took it into their heads to start for the city, and employ in traffic the three hundred roubles which their father had left; so they said to the fool Emelian: "Harkee, fool, we are going to the city, and will buy us rubles with us, and if our traffic goes on profitably we will buy you a red cap, a red cap, and red boots; but do you remain at home, and if your sisters-in-law, our wives (for they were married) order you to do anything, be sure you do it."

The fool, wishing to receive the redcap, red cap, and red boots, told his brothers in reply that he would go to the city, and the third was a fool, who was called Emelian. After some time, on a certain day, when it was winter, and there was a terrible frost, his sisters-in-law told him to go for water; but the fool, who was lying on the petech or stove, said: "What is it, you fool?" cried his sisters-in-law; "won't you present something to eat? And if there be no water how can we eat anything?" Then they added, "Very well, when our husbands come home with the red cap and cap they promised him, we will tell them to give him nothing."

"But," said he, "I am lazy." "Lazy?" screamed his sisters-in-law; "won't you present something to eat? And if there be no water how can we eat anything?" Then they added, "Very well, when our husbands come home with the red cap and cap they promised him, we will tell them to give him nothing."

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selves into the keeping-room and placed them selves on the bench, while the fool mounted the petech. A little time after, his sisters-in-law said to him again: "Emelian, what do you lie there for? go and eat some food!" But the fool said:

"Yes, indeed, but why not you?" "We?" screamed his sisters-in-law; "it is now winter, and if you do not go and eat some food you will soon be cold." "I am lazy," said the fool. "Then, said his sisters-in-law to him, "then you will be frozen." Thereupon they added:

"If you don't go and eat wood we will tell our husbands not to give you the red cap, nor the red cap, nor the boots."

The fool, from the desire which he felt to obtain the red cap, and cap boots, was obliged to comply with their request. But as he was thoroughly lazy, and did not wish to get down from the petech, he said these words softly to the king: "The king, seeing that it was the fool who was now before him, was very much frightened, and did not know what to do. But the fool at that moment went for the princess, and led her before the king. The king on seeing his daughter, was very much delighted, and said to the fool: "I have stoned grievously against you; I therefore give you a free pardon."

The fool, on hearing these words, most humbly thanked the king; and as Emelian had everything ready for the marriage, it was celebrated that day with great magnificence. On the next day the fool gave a magnificent banquet to all the ministers, while for the common people hoggets were brought out full of all kinds of dainties. When the rejoicing was over, the fool offered to repeat it. Thereupon the king returned to his dominions. But the fool remained in his palace, in relation to this matter. I can do this service to you if they give me a chance."

JAMES SHIELDS.

MISSING: PRIVATE WILLIAM SMITH.

Sergeant on your roll.

"Missing—Private William Smith."

Deserted, and is wanted.

Lies a false and shadowy myth.

Commander, close your rating ranks!

He is wanted, and is missing.

Missing private William Smith.

Doubtless will be heard of soon.

Missing private William Smith.

Let the charge that turned the day!

Threw the battle into confusion.

Step by step he drove his way.

When I last saw Private Smith

He was a soldier, and a good one.

What is Private William Smith?

Should be heard of never more.

Conqueror! soldier! shall not mount,

It is a soldier's fate to fall,

Men have fallen in the fight,

Even since the world began.

Now the fight is past and done—

Missing private William Smith,

He is wanted, and is missing.

Would I know that these chains

Bound his iron ankles over?

Would I know a prison wall?

He'd be a soldier, though wounded sore!

Would I know a prison wall?

He'd be a soldier, though wounded sore!

Be not of the nations slain,

Missing Private William Smith.

The officer, on hearing the words of the king, departed without delay in quest of the fool, and having found the gate, he went straight to the king, who was in the forest. In order that the fool might be sent to go to the forest for wood, he said to the king: "The king, seeing that it was the fool who was sent by the king, was very much frightened, and did not know what to do. But the fool at that moment went for the princess, and led her before the king. The king on seeing his daughter, was very much delighted, and said to the fool: "I have stoned grievously against you; I therefore give you a free pardon."

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